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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1904.

Suppression of Inventions.

In an article in "Success," too brief to be regarded as a fair expression of his opinions, Chief Clerk Irelan, of the Patent Office, makes answer to one of the most general criticisms of the American patent law. The criticism is that the law does not compel the development of a patent right in the form of a practical working device. Other countries—Mr. Irelan cites Austria, Germany, and Japan as examples, and Canada might have been added to his list—avert this danger by revoking their certificates of patent if the invention is not "worked" within a reasonable period.

Mr. Irelan's objection to this restriction is expressed as follows:

It would be a great and unnecessary hardship to compel an inventor to manufacture and place his invention on the market within a limited time—two or three years—regardless as to whether it was convenient or advantageous for him to do so. It would be just about as reasonable to require the owner of an unimproved lot to build a house on the same, or otherwise improve it within a certain time, notwithstanding he is without ready money to make the improvement or means to raise a sum sufficient for such a purpose.

Of course, this is not all that Mr. Irelan might have said. It is, however, a fair epitome of the argument used against making American patent law correspond to that of Austria, Germany, Japan, and Canada.

Business men everywhere will view this attitude askance. A patent right is a monopoly granted by the Government as a reward for the industry and ingenuity of the inventor. It is distinctly a premium put upon an advance of the arts. Whenever it becomes a brake on commercial progress it defeats its own object. Yet it is the general testimony of patent attorneys that the law as it now stands does often do that very thing.

The larger manufacturing concerns, especially those organized into trusts, keep a regular watch—as they might be expected to do—for inventions, which affect their trade. Every invention of importance to them which is covered by a patent right is purchased at once, if purchase is at all possible. This done, the officers of the company consider formally whether it will be more profitable to adopt the new device as an improvement on their present product or to suppress it and prevent disturbance of their present trade. To the credit of American manufacturers their decision is in most instances according to the spirit of the patent law. But the suppression of valuable inventions is not only not rare—it is no longer occasions surprise.

Granting all the ground on which Mr. Irelan and others oppose a time limit for the development of inventions the law is still proven inadequate by the existence of this abuse. If the inventor cannot develop his device in a longer period than three years—five years or thereabouts—his monopoly becomes a stumbling-block in the nation's mechanical progress, and ought to be taken from him. No reward for his previous diligence ought to stand before the practical benefit of the whole country.

New Regulation Needed.

The Police Department has asked the District Commissioners for certain amendments of the driving regulations now in force in Washington. It happens the matter at issue is not of general importance, being merely a purpose to have "slow driving" signs uniform throughout the district. But it suggests the need for another change in the regulations which the entire community will welcome—the control of drivers so that they will not turn corners close to the curb while going like the wind.

The need for this control will be manifest to every reader of The Times who will walk Pennsylvania Avenue from the Treasury to Sixth Street. A shrill whistle or an insolent "Heads up" will be his only warning to step back on the pavement at nearly every crossing. If automobilists or wheelmen were half so reckless the whole city would be in arms.

As the regulations now stand, say the police, the officers of the law are powerless against drivers who offend in this manner unless they can overtake their wagons and place them under arrest. The Chief of Police suggests that his men be empowered to "slow down" such drivers merely by holding up a warning hand. That means, if the Commissioners in their wisdom will only adopt it, will not only bring the offenders within reach of the patrolmen, but will prevent the offense in nine cases out of ten. A

regulation which can serve that double purpose is doubly recommended. While the Commissioners are considering this question of "slow driving" signs, then, let them also adopt some means to correct this nuisance. The Police Department will point the way.

General Corbin's Wards.

General Corbin counsels that no army officer be allowed to marry without the approving consent of the War Department. He would have the authorities assured that the young woman in the case was in a position to support a husband.

On the occasions when the general himself has been a happy groom, it is believed that he consulted his own wishes and that of the other persons concerned. In this he was within his rights. His plan, just announced, would deprive the officer of today of participation in equal rights. Therefore, the plan is a presumption little short of affront.

The American citizen who elects to follow a military career does not thereby forfeit any privilege belonging to the free born individual, except that he becomes amenable to certain regulations. If he desires to get married he will himself be judge of the wisdom of taking the important step. The probability that he will consult General Corbin or any other general is remote, while the supposition that superior officers will be given any authority in determination of the course of love's young dream is absurd.

Most of the notable soldiers of this country took to themselves wives, and were not rich when they did it. They made their reputations later, and did not accomplish this because of having annexed a dowry. As a rule the wives were poor, too. General Corbin is one of the few generals who found riches when finding a helpmeet.

The severe training which leads to a commission in the army necessarily demonstrates that the subject of it is intellectually, morally, and physically normal. No occasion appears for placing him under guardianship. He does not yearn to become a ward. He knows what his income will be, the girl knows it, and such chances as must be taken, the twain take together. As to the rest of the world, in the army or out, to interfere is to meddle impertinently.

Kreisburg and Family.

New York papers are mentioning with pathetic detail the case of Louis Kreisburg and family. This family consists of a wife and seven children, the oldest of the little ones being only twelve.

The fact is much to be regretted that the Kreisburgs, all and single, have been hungry and hard pressed for a place of shelter. It is to be hoped that the charity that kindly came to their relief will not prove to be of a spasmodic type, but will keep up its efforts until the head of the house has been put in the way of earning a living.

One feature of the situation is the purely economic. Only a few months ago Kreisburg brought his brood from Austria. As an intelligent man he should not have done this without some assurance of a chance here to maintain himself and the ones dependent upon him. If there was to be occasion for his becoming a public charge it is fairly to be concluded that Austria was under greater obligation than the United States in this respect. Still, Kreisburg was not wholly to blame.

It is permitted immigration agents to scour Europe in quest of people who are able to pay a modest fare across, and these are dumped on this side without much regard to their fitness. After once past the guards at Ellis Island they are at liberty to eat the bread of charity, a far better plan, of course, than permitting them to suffer.

Still, it might be wished that the impetuous foreigner with a wife and seven children would stay on the other side, or that the restrictions be made of such a character as to suggest this course to him. Some humane students of current problems see in the small modern family a blessing rather than a tendency to suicide. With the crowding of cities the ability to provide properly for a large family is less than formerly. The importation of families strong numerically, but naturally helpless after arrival, is good neither for those families nor the country where they choose to cast their misfortunes.

Saved by Sour Milk.

A German scientist terms sour milk the elixir of life. There is comfort in the thought. If there is a particular human ambition it is to get hold of an elixir of life and quaff deep. However, the comfort is likely to be fleeting. Other scientists will take a teasing tulle now and demonstrate that sour milk reeks with organisms almost as deadly as the mosquito scatters while he bills and coos his merry way.

The German thinks he has found in sour milk a microbe of particularly benevolent disposition, and that copious indulgence in the stuff wherein this creature thrives will renew youth, banish ails, and send carping care in search of some one not addicted to sour milk.

Probably a greater volume of

serious nonsense has been written concerning microbes than on any other topic discussed in a decade. Not that any person of intelligence would question the existence of germ life or deny that it must have a specific effect. The proofs are not only absolute, but plain.

Certain germs flourish in impurities. To partake of polluted water is a danger. There is a germ of tuberculosis, but science has reached no conclusion not disputed by science as reputable, as to the capacity of this germ for transmission or for transfer through contact. If those who are most pronounced in their fears of danger were correct there would be no possibility of fretting about it, for they would all be dead. So would everybody else. If there remained life anywhere on the globe it would be that of the ultimate, triumphant, and lonely microbe, and he would be starving.

According to the scared school of germ enthusiasts there is nothing fit for the race to eat, drink, breathe, wear, or touch. There is a blighting contamination in all things material. Meats, vegetables, and fruits become active poisons. Water is a trap to slay the thirsty. Fabrics are devised chiefly to harbor the invisible agencies of dissolution. As for money, don't risk fooling with it. Coin and paper alike harbor phthisis, fever, lumbago, and corns. What's the good of cash anyhow? At best it can only be exchanged for something else full of bugs.

Good luck to the man who finds an elixir of life even in the humble guise of milk gone wrong! He affords at least a passing joy. And to offset him there will be discovery of a dozen new schemes to fill the mortal frame with malady and the mind with woe.

Points in Paragraphs.

It is hard to tell, these days, whether it is going to rain or the smoke law is merely enforcing itself.

The school children object to boiled water served lukewarm. In the old days it was treacle and sulphur.

Two Washington policemen are to face charges. Even a courageous policeman would rather face anything else.

Now comes one of our correspondents to ask what's the difference between a Georgia "cracker" and an ice pick.

In a few days urgent summons from the stump will put some of the civil service regulations out of business.

An American automobilist in Italy has been stoned, but he could have had a similar experience in his own country.

West Virginia and Delaware indignantly deny the report that the campaign is apathetic. They ought to know.

Before Andrew Carnegie does much in the way of freeing Canada he should ascertain whether Canada wants to be free.

The District rifle range has been closed for fear some of the embryo sharpshooters might miss the backstop. The Guard must be aiming high.

Prediction is made by a woman that the world will come to an end November 1. Impossible. The election does not take place until later than that.

According to a New York paper Mr. Ade has proved himself a worthy successor to Charles A. Hoyt. This is flattery, but not to the living playwright.

A Chicago widow was married a second time while waiting for a train. The man came near getting away, as the whistle blew just as the ceremony commenced.

Commissioner Ware doubtless is correct in his expressed belief that "The Lord hates a liar," but he must not be allowed to think that he is springing anything new.

Representative Hemenway of Indiana once worked in a livery stable, but denies that his present station in the bandwagon has anything to do with that experience.

Now the District needs \$2,000 or \$3,000 to make ready the temporary quarters of the Police Court. Another such move and the Police Court will be living beyond its means.

Another man announces the peace of stomach and joy of soul he has found in a diet of grass. Let him hire himself out as a lawnmower and reap a financial profit, too.

George Washington University has withdrawn its course in library science. The deans have discovered that the only real course in library science is provided by Skibo Castle.

"Well done, good and faithful servant. Get out, a younger man wants your job." The revelation being suggested by the case of "Robby" Burns, a faithful and still stalwart member of the police force.

Two people wrote a note accusing the world of being cruel, because it did not wag as they thought it should, and then filled their systems to fatal fullness with gas. And the world, being cruel, really did not care much.

We have already heard of ten Washington men who are willing to marry those five Massachusetts heiresses to \$250,000. If the girls will only pick five out of the ten they need not bother about the twenty million.

About this time look out for the hen that lays eggs marked "R." The soup which consistently outlines the letter "P" on its surface, the rainbow which forms a distinct "D," and the coffee grounds which, shake them hard as you will, assume the shape of an "S."

"Injuries received by neither of the victims were serious." This is the statement of a local headline, and leads to a new conception of the beauties of English. If the injuries received were serious, and neither of the victims received them, who got hurt? How did the recipients of the injuries escape being victims, since they got the injuries that neither of the victims sustained? How can men claim to have been victims when neither of them received the injuries? The subject needs light.

IN SOCIETY'S CIRCLE



MRS. J. LAURENS VAN ALLEN.
One of the Most Famous Hostesses of Newport.

CORBINS HONORED
IN SAN FRANCISCO

Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kohl.

BISHOP SATTERLEE AT HOME

Mrs. Hodges Returns to the City and Takes Up Residence at the Highlands.

Gen. and Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, who have reached San Francisco, Cal., en route for the Philippine Islands, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Kohl, who are making their home in that city.

The brilliant Elizabeth Goady, whose marriage was a great social event, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Kohl.

Mr. and Mrs. Kohl will be the hosts at a large formal dinner in San Francisco tonight, given in honor of General and Mrs. Corbin, and celebrating their wedding anniversary.

The Bishop of Washington and Mrs. Satterlee will reach Washington this evening, preparatory to keeping open house for the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Davidson, who will arrive Friday.

General and Mrs. Draper, who sailed from Cherbourg yesterday, will not reach Washington until after Thanksgiving Day, going directly upon landing in this country, to their estate at Bopelade, Mass.

Capt. and Mrs. William Baird have removed from Washington to Annapolis, having taken a house for the winter in that city. They will remain in the city until they are able to take up their duties as military aide to Governor Warfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ebbs and Mrs. Ebbs, who have been visiting in the White Sulphur during the past summer, are now spending a few weeks at the Glassie, Atlantic City, before returning to their home in Florida Avenue in Washington.

Dr. and Mrs. Oscar A. McKimble and their little son left on Saturday for a two weeks' stay in Atlantic City.

Dr. Boyce Returns.

Dr. J. Wesley Boyce and Dr. Charles Lucien Boyce, have returned to the Rockaways after a vacation of over two months at the Boyce summer home on Chaumont Bay, N. Y., at the foot of Lake Ontario.

Mrs. H. M. Hodges, wife of Commander Hodges, of the Hydrographic Office, who returned from Europe early in September, and has since been visiting friends in the Catskills, reached here on Sunday. Commander and Mrs. Hodges have retained their apartment at the Highlands, on Connecticut Avenue.

Miss Martha Ebel, daughter of Charles E. Ebel, of 325 Brighton Avenue, left last Wednesday for Europe, where she will remain one year to finish her education. She is accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. L. Nussbaum, of New York City.

Mrs. Calvin De Witt has returned from the White Sulphur to her home in Washington, where her daughter, Mrs. Blanchard, formerly Miss Mary De Witt is now residing.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell O. Boone left Tuesday for New York, where they go to meet their sister, Miss Ida Lee Boone, of Tennessee, who returns Wednesday on the steamer Konig Louis, after a tour of Europe.

Surprise for Mrs. Lederer.

Mrs. Philip Lederer, of 1341 H Street northeast, with her son Melvin, has returned to Washington from their summer outing at Lake View, Pa., and will be prepared to receive visitors after October 1.

Miss Emma, the daughter, had a surprise for her mother, by inviting her friends and a most pleasant evening was spent. Prof. Charles A. Wilson played some fine selections on the piano, after which refreshments were served.

Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Polkinhorn have gone to Atlantic City for a week.

J. A. C. Palmer, of the United States marshal's office, has returned to Washington from his vacation at Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Philander Johnson have returned from a visit to New York and St. James, L. I.

The French ambassador, M. Jusserand, will be in Washington Friday.

AUTUMN WEDDINGS
ORDER OF THE DAY

Londoner Takes Georgetown Girl as Wife.

TWO DEXTER GIRLS BRIDES

Pretty Double Marriage in Presbyterian Church at Takoma Park—Several Other Unions.

Fall weddings are now on in earnest, and though this month is only a sort of a preparatory school for October and November, the weddings of today, both in and out of town, are particularly interesting.

Miss Alice J. Lynch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lynch, 315 N Street, Georgetown, was the central figure in one of the largest and most important weddings of today, when she became the bride of Frederick Nalmaster, of London.

The marriage took place at the home of her parents, which was in a gala dress of flowers and palms for the occasion, and though the event was marked by great simplicity, there being no attendants, was beautifully planned and carried out. The Rev. James H. W. Blake, of Christ Church, Georgetown, performed the ceremony at high noon, with a large party of friends and relatives present.

The bride wore a splendid looking gown of Brussels lace, mounted over chiffon, and then white satin, the bodice being finished with a rose point bertha, and quantities of this lace otherwise arranged. She wore no veil, but carried the conventional bouquet of valley lilies and roses.

A breakfast was served immediately after the ceremony, and when the bride started on her wedding journey later in the afternoon, she was most becomingly attired in a gown of buff brown, with burnt orange vest, and her brooch trimmed in plumes of burnt orange.

Mr. Nalmaster is a native of Washington, his London life starting a few years ago, when he went to the great metropolis to enter business. He will take his bride to St. Louis, Chicago, and other cities in which he has relatives and friends, and October 5, Mr. and Mrs. Nalmaster will sail on the Baltic for London, which will be their future home.

A Double Wedding.

Two brides instead of one rendered the noon wedding at Takoma Presbyterian Church, Takoma Park, today a particularly pleasing one, the two daughters of the Rev. and Mrs. William Hart Dexter being the central figures.

The church was most attractively decorated in blossoms and foliage, the decorations being the work of the devoted Sunday school pupils of Miss Cora Dexter, who carried out a color scheme of white and green.

Miss Katharine Maud Dexter, the bride of Harold French Babbitt, wore a gown of Paris mousseline, trimmed in lace, with a tulle veil, and had as bridesmaid her sister, Miss Eva Dexter, who wore a pretty gown of white silk, with a blue and white carried white carnations.

Miss Cora Ruth Dexter, who became the bride of Allen Campbell Wood, had another sister, Miss Louise Dexter, as bridesmaid, her gown being of white over blue, like that of the other bridesmaid.

This bride wore a gown of the shereest French lawn trimmed with quantities of lace, and a bridal veil, and carried a bouquet of bride roses.

Mr. Wood had as best man Howard P. Dexter of Philadelphia, while Mr. Babbitt was served in this capacity by Yates Lansing, of Albany, N. Y.

The church was packed with many guests—all of the church people and friends of the minister and his family being present—were.

William Farrelly, of New York City; Theodore Babbitt, brother of the groom, from Andover, Mass.; and William Arthur Dexter, and Paul Dexter, brothers of the brides.

The bridal parties will leave the city during the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Wood for Niagara Falls, New York, and Philadelphia, in which latter city, they will soon be at home to their friends at 29 Mount Vernon Avenue. Mrs. Wood's traveling gown was a stylish brown tweed with a hat to match.

Mr. Babbitt will take his bride for a Western trip, and they will make their home in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Babbitt's bridal gown was of blue cheviot with a hint of the same color.

The marriage ceremony, performed by the father of the two brides, was beau-

Current of Rio Grande
Seventeen Miles Wide

Flood in the Valley Assumes Alarming Proportions—San Juan Adds to the Sweeping Waters.

HIDALGO, Tex., Sept. 21.—The Rio Grande is seventeen miles wide at this place.

A sudden rise of seventy feet in the San Juan River, which empties into the Rio Grande on the Mexican side several miles above here, has increased the flood and caused great destruction of property.

The channel of the Rio Grande has been changed in many places by the flood. A short distance below here a slice of Mexico, embracing several hundred acres of ground and occupied by

several thousand sheep and goats, was cut off and conveyed to the United States side of that stream. The situation arising out of these changes of boundary will not be settled by the International Water Boundary Commission.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 21.—A letter has reached this city from T. L. Kleinman, a merchant of the flood devastated town, Presidio, Tex., calling for help. It says that 500 persons are homeless and every vestige of crops destroyed for 100 miles between Presidio and El Paso. A relief movement has been started here.

COMMENDS EFFICIENCY
OF THE NAVAL RESERVE

Commander Colwell Has Good Word for Work of Officers and Men on Board Puritan.

In submitting a report to the Secretary of the Navy in connection with the recent cruise of the monitor Puritan from the League Island Navy Yard to Washington, Commander John C. Colwell takes occasion to speak of the efficiency of the District Naval Reserve, which manned and navigated the vessel between the two points, under supervision of its regular officers.

Commander Colwell says the reserve showed its efficiency particularly in its ability to take charge of the vessel's duties, in addition, which they are not competent to perform except under direction of experienced officers.

In regard to the officers of the battalion he sets forth that they are intelligent, ambitious, and showed a pronounced desire to learn. In spite of this, he says they lack knowledge of naval methods and seamen's work.

ODD FELLOWS NAME
GRAND LODGE OFFICERS

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The following officers have been elected by the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows:

Grand sire, Robert E. Wright, of Allentown, Pa.; deputy grand sire, E. S. Conway, of Chicago; grand secretary, Frank Grant, of Baltimore; grand treasurer, M. Richard Muckle, of Philadelphia.

STEERAGE RATES RAISED TO \$15.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The first break in the steamship rate war occurred yesterday, when the North German Lloyd Company raised its steamer rate to New York to \$15. The Hamburg-American Line, it was announced later, has also raised its steamer rate to \$15.

tiful, and the entire event was one of such importance as to make it long remembered by the residents of Takoma Park.

The return of John Sager to Washington from Panama, where he is serving in the Panama Canal work, will bring about his immediate marriage to Miss Rose C. Dillon, of this city, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Dillon, of Cleveland. Arrangements for their wedding will be completed at once, the event to take place here, and Mr. Sager will take his bride to the canal country in the near future.

J. McKenney Berry, of Georgetown, and Miss Eva Baker, of Winchester, Va., will be married this evening at the home of the bride's father, Mr. Henry Huntington, of Georgetown, where they will reside.

Gregory-Mason Nuptials.

Miss Anne Judkins Mason, a granddaughter of Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., was married this afternoon to Lieut. Keith Sumner Gregory, Sixth United States Infantry, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Walter A. Donaldson, Berkeley Heights Park, Bloomfield, N. J., by Archbishop Alexander Macdonald, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Orange.

The wedding was a military ceremony, the ushers being officers in the regular army, and the decorations were carried out in blue and gold, suggestive of the army.

The maid of honor was Miss Ruth Ord Mason, and the matron of honor was Mrs. James S. Gordon, both sisters of the bride. Lieut. J. D. Elliott, of the Sixth United States Infantry, was the best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Nora Spaulding, of New York; Miss Rosamond M. Thomson, of Manchester, N. H.; and Miss Mabel Fordham, of Scranton, Pa. Miss Kathryn Donaldson, step-sister of the bride, was the flower girl.

A large number of invitations were sent out for the wedding, which was one of the most important social functions of the season in the vicinity.

The bride is a daughter of Lieut. John S. Gordon, who was killed in the Sioux war of 1890-91, and the granddaughter of General Ord and Brig. Gen. John Sanford Mason. Her sister, Mrs. Komper, who was formerly Miss Mercer Mason, was married in East Orange in January, 1903.

Lieutenant Gregory's bride is remembered here as the bridesmaid of her mother at the time of her marriage to Walter Donaldson, in this city, two years ago.

The marriage of George A. Jones, chief clerk of the Surgeon General's office of the War Department, and Miss Myrie Elsie Stoddard, daughter of Mrs. Jerome Stoddard of Germantown, Pa., took place at the home of the bride yesterday.

Talbot-Munro Marriage.

An out-of-town wedding which the prominence of the groom's family makes of particular interest here is that of Thomas Maurice Talbot, son of H. Maurice Talbot, of Rockville, the lawyer and former State's attorney, who married today at Christ Episcopal Church, Gaithersburg, Md., Miss Katharine Munro, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Munro.

The maid of honor will be Miss Grace Munro, a sister of the bride. The best man will be Conrad Powell Carter, of Virginia. The bridesmaids will be Miss Totten, of Washington; Miss Bourne, of New Orleans; Miss Marion Wilson, of Washington, and Miss Margaret Moore, of Virginia.

The ushers will be William Carroll

DECREASE OF 44,176
IN IMMIGRATION

Foreign Arrivals Fell Off in 1904, Despite the Ocean Rate War—Official Figures Given.

In spite of the ocean rate war during the last few weeks of the fiscal year ended June 30, there was a decrease in immigration in 1904 of 44,176 over the previous year.

The Commissioner General of Immigration, Mr. Sargent, points out that while there has been a decrease in immigrants from other countries, those coming from England rose in number from 26,215 in 1903 to 28,425 in 1904. This is regarded as showing a trend of a better element of immigrants coming to this country.

The total of all immigrations for last year was 312,570, against 357,046 for 1903.

The country sending the greatest number of immigrants was Italy for both years, that country, including Sicily and Sardinia, contributing 157,583 in 1904, a decrease of 40,000 from 1903, and 193,296 in 1904, a decrease this year of 37,325. Austria-Hungary followed Italy closely with 206,011 for 1903 and 177,156 for 1904.

The total immigration from Europe in 1903 was 314,557, against 357,583 in 1904, a decrease of 43,026. In 1903 sent over 29,966 and 26,186 in 1904, a decrease of 3,780.

SOUTH AFRICAN WANTS
TO BECOME AN AMERICAN

The Rev. Filbert B. Mmodana, a native of Cape Town, South Africa, has made application to become an American citizen. He is twenty-nine years old, Mmodana is a full blooded African, and renounced his allegiance to the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

FAMOUS BELL FOUND
IN THE TITHING HOUSE

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Sept. 21.—Charles W. Irish, a member of Nevada's surveying staff, writes that he has discovered in the tithing house in Salt Lake City the famous old bell that was transferred a half century ago from the old capital of Iowa, in Iowa City, to the Presbyterian Church tower, and then disappeared.

Diamond, of New York; Donald Munro, a brother of the bride; Jesse Wilson